

POISON AND LOVE HIS POTENT AIDS.

An Adept in Both, Lorimer Used Them in His Profession of Thievery.

Housemaids Cajoled Into Becoming Allies, and Victims Drugged Into Unconsciousness.

A NEW FORMULA FOR KNOCK-OUTS.

A Dangerous Prisoner the Police Have Secured, and Whom They Believe to Be One of a Large and Intelligent Gang.

Paul C. Lorimer, whom Captain O'Brien's detectives captured on Friday last, is no ordinary offender. He seems to have a genius for crime, to which he brings patient study and research. He is clever, and the boldness of his execution shows him to be a man of uncommon force.

He has an active mind, so trained to evil that it readily grasps any suggestion promising the accomplishment of his ends. His study is poison, and he has mastered it well.

He knows the alphabet of "knock-out drops," and like a skilled physician, can tell exactly the dose that will cause one hour's unconsciousness or the amount sufficient to render the victim insensible for a whole day. He knows the uses of strychnine and other poisons, even to those discovered by recent research. Chloroform is his intimate. It is probable that he has found most frequent use for it in his calling.

Lorimer knows also of slow and insidious poisoning. He understands that arsenic taken into the system first in small doses can be increased until it is absolutely necessary to the life of the victim; that if this treatment is suddenly stopped the victim will die. The poison might be administered in New York, and if the unsuspecting person were to go to Chicago he would probably die within a short time after his arrival. Lorimer knows this, for the letters and books found in his possession tell it.

MORE LIKE HIM, PERHAPS. A sinister-looking document in red ink tells more of him. He did not write it. It is penned in a strong business hand, is well-worded and direct. It deals with a great variety of poisons and tells just how much of each is required to kill. The writer is evidently a friend of Lorimer. And there may be many such friends. Their existence may explain many mysterious poisonings and drugging cases that have been reported from time to time all over the country.

It is more than probable that Lorimer belongs to an organized gang that use poison and drugs as their most effective weapons. Indeed, if X rays could be carried around as handily as "knock-out drops" or chloroform, it is possible that such a progressive rogue as Lorimer would have experimented with it long ago. Among his effects was a newspaper clipping telling how Tesla discovered that the effect of the ray on the brain was sleepiness.

Whether Lorimer has any idea of applying the latest discovery to burglary or how he thought it might be applied cannot be learned. He and John Brown, alias George Graves, were locked in Essex Market Prison yesterday, and they declined to say a word concerning themselves.

Such men are not much given to talk. Lorimer, however, under certain circumstances is an agreeable conversationalist. That is when he is brought into contact with women.

WHAT HE LOOKS LIKE.

He is not a handsome man. His forehead is broad and shaped like those we are accustomed to associate with pictures of German philosophers. In repose, his mouth is not agreeable, and his brown eyes have a questioning, crafty expression. But to a woman all these blemishes fade away when Lorimer begins to talk. True, the woman whom he has met are not intellectual, but that some of them were quite sensible is shown by many letters in the man's possession. His ability to talk well is supplemented by an imagination that would make his fortune were he given to novel writing instead of studying the subtleties of "knock-out drops."

When animated the pupils of Lorimer's eyes expand and the eyes themselves seem to change color. From a dark brown they become black. Their gaze is fixed, steady and concentrated. "He fixes 'em with his eye," said a convict yesterday, in speaking of the man. And so he does. It is told that he can attract women of a certain class and servant girls and ladies' maids almost without an effort.

He has the hearts of many domestics, a thing most needed in a business where it is necessary to discover all that goes on in a house, the habits of the residents, the amount of jewels they possess and the value of the plate in the pantry. The recent robbery of the home of Maurice Wormer and others in Acting Captain Casey's precinct point to the fact that the thieves must have received information from some one in the houses. The same might apply to the Burden diamond robbery.

A SAMPLE MESSAGE. Lorimer's correspondence from women was quite numerous. One letter was written on the paper of the Reform Club, No. 23 Fifth Avenue. It was dated January 16, and read:

Dear Willie—I have taken the pleasure in writing to you. Darling, I had no time to write to you. Dear Willie I hope you are not mad

with me for all the trouble that I have got you in. Dear Willie, I now must tell you my love for you. Dear Willie you have taken my heart as well as my love.

Willie you are the only man that I love bear in mind. I was going to tell you the other day but I could not my heart is overflowing with love for you.

Darling forgive me for telling you of my love you will dear Willie. Darling I will stay with you where ever you take me I will stay with you until I die then you will have to do with me if you love me. Willie do not answer my letter to my house because I don't want him to know that I wrote to you.

Darling I have no more at present to say to you. I remain your loving Sweetheart Rosely Lorimer.

With love and kisses P. S.—Willie do not drink for my sake Good by for the present.

THEMSELVES OPIUM FIENDS. The detectives arrested Philip Smith and Henry Clare as they entered Lorimer's room at No. 211 West Thirty-first street. Smith said he was a druggist, but the police knew him as an opium addict. It is suspected that it was he who furnished a new formula for "knock-out drops" found on Lorimer. Such a combination of drugs has never been put in use, according to the police. It is most powerful and its use will be attended by grave danger. Heretofore a man who was drugged on the Bowery or West street generally recovered the next day, but this new "dope" exercises no such mild influence. A minute dose of it would put a sturdy iron-systemed longshoreman into blank forgetfulness for three whole days.

And these men who work evil by drugs are themselves victims of it. The opium "layoff" found in Clare's room was elaborate. The pipe was heavily mounted with gold and the lamp, the yen yok and other paraphernalia were of the finest make. And with these were found a large bottle nearly full of chloroform. The arrest of Lorimer was timely, for he was on the eve of making an experiment with the new dope. When looked in the eyes, Headquarters he told a convict who knew something about drugs that he had perfected an atomizer for the use of chloroform. Lorimer said he could easily carry the contrivance in his pocket. The spray tube was so made that it could be thrust through a keyhole even if the key were in it. Then it would be an easy matter to fill the room with the fumes of the drug and work at opening the door without fear of detection.

BETTER BEHIND THE BARS. The man to whom Lorimer confided this advice against it as being too dangerous. He said if only grown persons were in the room the scheme might work well, but if an infant were there it would be killed. Lorimer merely laughed and made no further remark.

They were four dapper looking young men who were arraigned in Essex Market Court yesterday morning. Smith and Clare were discharged for lack of evidence. Lorimer and Brown waived examination and were held in \$2,000 bail each, to await the action of the Grand Jury. Mr. Turner, of No. 30 East Fourteenth street, went to Police Headquarters and identified among the stolen goods a typewriter that disappeared from his place on February 22.

Captain O'Brien thinks that in the men held he has two very dangerous criminals. He has reason to believe they are part of an organized gang that has been operating all over the country. He is working on certain clues found among Lorimer's papers, and other important arrests may soon follow. All of the four men have served terms. "Yes," said he, "this man Lorimer is a dangerous fellow. He has craft and daring and would take a long chance. He is a better citizen behind the bars."

SESSIONS CLERKS MUST GIVE BONDS. Albany, N. Y., March 16.—Governor Morrell has signed chapter 96, Assemblyman French's bill, providing that the clerk and deputy clerk of the Court of Special Sessions in New York County shall subscribe to the oath of office which shall be filed with the County Clerk, and that they shall also execute a bond in the penal sum of \$5,000, with sureties, to be approved by the City Comptroller, conditioned upon the faithful performance of their duties.

Lorimer and Clare, with Two of the Agents Used in Their Profession.



GENERAL BOOTH'S "WELCOME HOME!"

Twenty Thousand Excited People Greet Him in the Crystal Palace, London.

He Is Unmoved in the Midst of the Hysterical Scene, and Says He Knows His Business.

CHEERS FOR THE AMERICAN FLAG.

The General Reviews a Procession of Nine Divisions Representing Various Parts of the Globe and Blessed Booth Tucker.

By Julian Ralph. London, March 16.—General Booth's "Welcome Home" was a noisy, prodigious affair. The Crystal Palace had been selected as the theatre for this much talked of event, and it was crowded long before the appointed time. The numerous bars had all been closed, and there was nothing to divert the attention of the fifteen or twenty thousand persons present from the hero of the hour.

At 2 o'clock the music began. There were a brass band and a chorus of 2,000 children's voices. The multitude seemed wild with enthusiasm, and when Booth Tucker, the appointed commander of the Army in the United States, arrived, still pale from his recent illness, the people rose and cheered.

The great event—the arrival of the gray-haired and evidently much beloved general of all Salvationists—was delayed until some time later. It was late in the afternoon when he entered the immense hall. He arrived unattended, but before he was well inside of the doors his sturdy figure was recognized, and after that until he reached the platform, it was like a Methodist camp meeting at fever heat.

Slowly General Booth worked his way through the crowded aisle to the crowded platform, where hundreds of flags were being furiously waved. On all sides his soldiers were giving forth incessantly what they call "fire volleys of welcome."

As soon as the General was in position to review it, an immense procession, consisting of nine divisions, passed in front of him. It was supposed to represent the various divisions of the Salvation Army in all quarters of the globe.

When the marching had ceased, General Booth arose to speak. It was several minutes before his voice could be heard. He seemed unmoved by the wondrous spectacle before him. His voice was vigorous and free from any quaver. He thanked God to have been spared to witness the present amazing triumphs of grace throughout the world, with thousands being daily converted.

He said that he returned sound in body and mind. Some, he knew, were disappointed with his judgment and wisdom, but without claiming infallibility, he was certain that in recent orders his decision had been right. It was human to err, but he thought he might be allowed to know his own business best, and he was sure that the enormous expansion of the Salvation Army was proof of the fact that he had made few mistakes of judgment in the past. He rejoiced to find the vast Army loyal to its flag, the red, yellow and blue, and to the principles to which they had sworn allegiance. He said that he had returned to England bearing a heart full of love toward these great countries, but that he had been called upon to face the details of one of the heaviest, bitterest trials that had been put upon him in his entire lifetime. There was a silver lining to the cloud, however, for assurances of staunch support were pouring in from all quarters. He had, he said, sent reinforcements to the United States to uphold the Army flag there. Whatever might be the remnant of his days, he trusted he might have strength to guide the Army until he

should receive his last, final, glorious "welcome home."

Booth Tucker and his wife then received the laying on of hands from the General. They stood beneath two flags, one of the United States and the other an amazing oneletts in bunting bearing the gentle Christian motto: "Blood and Fire."

My reporter does not describe the American flag which was displayed, but I trust the thunderous applause which greeted it was not expended upon anything so grotesque as the American flag nightly cheered at Drury Lane, and which is made up of forty-five thread-like stripes with twenty-six stars in a tiny field in one corner.

The riot of cheering, shouting and clapping which greeted the Stars and Stripes that waved in the Salvation camp was quite unprecedented. One plous soldier said it was "the biggest noise Tucker and his wife had heard since they were married."

RIVAL FOR THE WAR CRY.

Bullington Booth Will Have a New Paper Next Week.

E. R. Mantz, who has been in charge of the War Cry, the organ of the Salvation Army, resigned from the English branch of the Army on Saturday, and has joined Bullington Booth's God's American Volunteers. He will have charge of a paper representing the new movement, which will appear next week.

Bullington Booth is said to be in communication with several United States Army officers with the view of organizing his forces on the plan of the United States Army. A meeting of the Volunteers was held last evening at the Gospel Tabernacle, on Thirty-fifth street. At the headquarters of the English contingent of the Salvation Army, on Fourteenth street, preparations were being made during the day for a banquet in the large hall to enable Commissioner Eva Booth to meet her friends and become acquainted with the staff officers and heads of departments. The banquet began shortly before 6 o'clock. Among those present were Commissioner Eva Booth, Commissioner Carleton, Colonel Eadie, Brigadier-General Perry and wife, Brigadier-General Brown and a number of majors, captains and heads of departments.

England's Envoy Received. Washington, March 16.—What is Sir Henry Stafford Northcote, member of Parliament, former private secretary of Lord Salisbury, the British Premier, always his confidential aide in emergencies, doing in Washington at this time? Parla-

ment is in session. Sir Henry Stafford Northcote is a member of that body; holds an important advisory position under the Government and his official chief is being assailed on particular questions of policy upon which it happens that Sir Henry Stafford Northcote is peculiarly well informed.

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Look at his past history. When Earl De Grey and Ripon was sent over to Washington in 1871 to avert what was then an imminent danger of war with Great Britain in connection with the Alabama depredations of the defunct Confederacy, for which President Grant was disposed to exact reparation at the point of the sword, Sir Henry Stafford Northcote accompanied Lord Ripon and the treaty of Washington resulted.

When Lord Salisbury was dispatched to Constantinople in 1876 as Ambassador Extraordinary to avert the danger of a general European war over an Armenian question similar to that now disturbing European powers, Sir Stafford accompanied him as private secretary. Out of the negotiations thus conducted arose the treaty of Berlin, providing for the protection of the Christian subjects of the Porte, which provisions Congress declared in January last by "concurrent resolution" that Turkey had violated, and requested the President to send European powers to stretch out their hands to check Turkish fanatical violence and enforce those provisions.

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London, March 16.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Albert Kaye Rolin, Independent Conservative, member for the South Division of Islington, asked what truth there was in the reports that the United States Government had expressed willingness that the Venezuelan dispute be referred to a joint commission for consideration and settlement.

Right Hon. George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, replied that the government had received official proposals from the United States Government upon the subject of the Venezuelan difficulty, and that these proposals were now in course of negotiation, and, therefore, he could not communicate them to the House.

Mr. Curzon states, however, that the proposals made by the United States were not accurately described by the language in the question.

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